DO NOT DETACH FROM TRANSCRIPT

RETURN TO:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES ROOM H2-550, FORD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515

Subject. CA2 FE)Hearing date. 6-29-03Referred to. MARY. \mathcal{N}_{3} CHOL S

Testimony given by you before the Committee appears on the attached typewritten print. Please indicate corrections, if any, in red thereon and return the original within one week of receipt.

PLEASE NOTE: Only grammatical and similar corrections will be accepted.

If supplemental material has been requested for the record by the Committee, it should be of photographic quality for reproduction. Please indicate clearly, by page and line, where material is referenced. A copy of this information should also be sent directly to Congressman requesting the material.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

PUBLICATIONS EDITOR.

GPO: 1999 58-684 (mac)

327 TESTIMONY OF MARY D. NICHOLS, SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES, STATE
328 OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. NICHOLS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for inviting me here today to testify on behalf of the State of California in support of the CALFED Bay-Delta program. I have brief remarks which were submitted for the record, and I will summarize them and be even more brief, so as to have more time to answer your questions.

Deputy Secretary Hayes has outlined the key elements of the Framework in his testimony, and I know you have received in the past extensive briefing materials from CALFED, so let me just focus on the State's role and on the need for continued Federal support and funding.

First of all, I cannot overemphasize the importance of this program to the Davis administration. As the Governor said when the Framework was issued, ''Today California is launching the largest and most comprehensive ecosystem restoration and watershed management program in the world... As Governor of this State, I am proud of what we have accomplished and I will make it my business to ensure that this effort is carried out in a balanced, responsible manner.''

We believe that the plan that has been put forward has already attracted a considerable broad-based, bipartisan

support; that it is comprehensive; that the detailed set of actions and time lines for each program reflect balance; and that it is indeed a balanced as well as an aggressive program to solve many of California's water problems, including our problems with water quality as well as water supply.

And we also recognize that this plan cannot be implemented overnight, and that there will continue to be conflicts, as there historically have been, over competing uses of Delta supplies, particularly during the next few years until we can put new storage and new conveyance projects on line, and until we can see that our State's fisheries are on a path to recovery. But we believe that the framework that has been put out by the Governor and the Secretary of Interior represents the best hope for addressing these conflicts through a sustained, long term effort, and that it will form a basis for continued engagement with stakeholders.

The plan can't be successful, however, without adequate funding. I want to thank the subcommittee for your past support of this program, and urge your support for the President's request for \$60 million in the fiscal year 2001 budget. We believe that this appropriation is essential to maintain the momentum behind this program, as well as to assure that we have a balanced set of programs and projects moving forward to support California's environment and our

376 | economy.

As you know, the State has this year put forward a number of sources of funding. We have Proposition 13, which the Governor led the battle for enactment. Fortunately, the public responded with a two-thirds vote in support, which includes \$250 million for implementation of the CALFED program approved by the voters, along with \$180 million in interim water quality and water supply reliability projects, \$200 million in groundwater storage projects, and a broad range of programs that will also be aimed at improving water quality, water use efficiency, and the health of our watersheds.

This will join with funds that were passed during the last administration under Governor Wilson, which provided \$60 million for ecosystem restoration projects, and will also make available an additional \$390 million upon certification - of the Record of Decision.

In addition to that, taking advantage of the State's good economy, Governor Davis has included \$155 million in this year's State budget for the support of the Environmental Water Account, the Integrated Storage Investigation, and other key elements of the program.

Truly, these commitments represent an extraordinary and unprecedented investment in the State's water management system.

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

PAGE

Now, we also recognize that the Federal Government has made substantial commitments in the past to the program, and that this request that we are asking for this year will represent the fourth year of Federal funding. We believe, however, that continuing the funding that has been there in prior years is essential to maintain both a sense of Federal partnership and commitment, and also to assure that there is balance throughout the various elements of the program.

Again, I want to thank you for your continued support and leadership;, to acknowledge that we have in the weeks to come much work to do, including further outreach to all of the stakeholder communities that are affected by this program; and we are looking forward to answering whatever questions Thank you. you may have.

[The statement of Ms. Nichols follows:]

******* INSERT ******

640 then--obviously with Ms. Nichols there would be the Resources 641 agency--were there other California agencies involved in this 642 smaller group? Yes, Mr. Chairman. When we were discussing 643 Ms. NICHOLS. 644 all of the issues relating to regulatory assurances and 645 future water supplies, we had the Governor's office, 646 California Resources Agency, California Environmental 647 Protection Agency, Department of Fish and Game, the 648 Department of Water Resources. Those were the key groups 649 that were represented. 650 And were there California legislators Mr. DOOLITTLE. 651 involved in the development of the Framework? 652 Ms. NICHOLS. When we were actually negotiating with the 653 feds, if I may call them that, on the details of the 654 Framework, I would say we did not have legislators in the 655 room during these discussions. We did ask Congressman Gary 656 Condit to participate with us, and he was able to participate 657 in I would say roughly three-quarters or more of the 658 conversations, to reflect the view of the Valley, 659 particularly of the water user community. And we have 660 briefed a number of our State legislators, particularly 661 Assembly Member Machado and Senator Costa, who have been Chairs of the two Water Committees in the two houses of the 662 663 legislature, and who have had a very keen, day-to-day 664 interest in what was going on.

PAGE 32

Mr. DOOLITTLE. But you kept them briefed, the Chairs of the legislative committees in California?

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes. They also held oversight hearings. The Assembly committee held weekly oversight hearings for a period of some months, which CALFED and a number of us testified at.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. You have alluded in your answer, leading into my next question, that Mr. Condit, a Member of Congress, was present in the discussions. Were there other Members of Congress present?

Ms. NICHOLS. No, sir, there were not.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. And were there stakeholders involved in the development of the Framework in this smaller group?

Ms. NICHOLS. As I think Mr. Hayes testified earlier, the goal actually was to respond to a request that we had heard over and over from members of the Bay-Delta Advisory Committee and the stakeholder community, that they felt that they felt that they had been spinning their wheels for 5 years; that every issue that could be identified had been identified, and they wanted the policymakers to get into a room and make some decisions, at least make some proposals and put them back out on the table so people could react to them, and we responded to that request.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. So then there were no stakeholders present in this group that you and Mr. Hayes--

man

Ms. NICHOLS. That is correct. We specifically did not invite them into the room.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Right, and I understand your explanation.

Mr. Dooley, I will recognize you for your questions.

Mr. DOOLEY. Just in reference to the comments the chairman was making, I just want to applaud you in what you have been able to achieve, because if we did have all the stakeholders trying to develop this Framework, it never would have been developed. And it is unfortunate that we had to utilize a process such as it was, but I think now what we ought to be focusing on is really the content and the merits of the Framework that you folks have presented.

One of the issues that I am most concerned with is that we move forward with trying to ensure that we improve the water supply reliability, and one of those central components is the Environmental Water Account. Representing an area south of the Delta who currently in some of those water districts, in particular Westlands, which is currently only being provided about 45 percent of contracted supplies on an average year, there are still some concerns that part of this Environmental Water Account, which I understand is relying on the purchase of 150,000 acre feet south of the Delta, some of which is already being purchased by water users in Westlands Water District down there, how is this not going to have an adverse impact on water supply availability to not only

729

730

731

732

733

734

735

737

738

739

715 Westlands but other contractors south of the Delta?

716 Mr. HAYES. Congressman, I would be happy to take a crack

717 at that one. This was a central issue in our discussions.

718 First of all, the concerns of the agricultural community with 719 regard to water supply reliability was a concern that we are

720 very aware of and felt we needed to address frontally. And

721 you will notice in the Framework agreement that there are

722 representations that this agreement anticipates that south of

723 Delta agriculture will actually return to a water supply

724 reliability in the short term that predates the CALFED

725 accord. That is extremely significant, and it lays down a

726 marker for Federal agencies in particular associated with the

727 CVP to provide that kind of increased reliability.

The Environmental Water Account is a definite part of that. Perhaps the greatest threat to reliability for south of Delta agriculture is regulatory take, if you will, of water supply, because of uncertainties in the administration of the Endangered Species Act. That has been a central problem in the last several years, the possibility that

because of ESA requirements, supplies that ag folks are

depending on will not in fact be available due to their need

736 for the Endangered Species Act.

The concept of the Environmental Water Account is very helpful to addressing that issue, because it essentially says that we will create a water supply to deal with the

that committee, able to be part of the discussion and at the table, so to speak, so we knew that our Southern California interests were being protected, so to speak? And I say that very seriously because I have had great concerns in the past decade over where we are going to end up in Southern California. We generate most of the revenue, and yet we have to fight to be able to get a good supply of the water. We do have a vested interest in this.

Ms. NICHOLS. Ms. Napolitano, if I may, on behalf of the State, just jump in here for a moment, I recognize you addressed your comments to Mr. Hayes but I did want to raise a point with you, because on behalf of the Governor we really, I think, took a leadership position both in terms of Proposition 13, the nearly \$2 billion that was passed by the voters in March, and the budget that the Governor has put forward this year, as well as in crafting a CALFED program in which, in my judgment, a more than equal share of the revenue is going to be directed to Southern California.

We took the liberty of having the staff of CALFED produce some maps which we would like to share with the committee, if we could, that sort of graphically display what the specific water management tools are for each area of the State, and with permission I will have Steve Ritchie submit them for your view.

But basically, with respect to Southern California, the

. 1029

elements that we are specifically targeting, in addition to just overall improvements in the Bay-Delta system, which of course is critical to us, our specific funding for water recycling programs, for improved water treatment, watershed protection for the terminal reservoirs, implementing watershed management programs, and a commitment to streamline the water transfer process, again to make it easier for, for example, when the metropolitan water district is talking directly with people who get their water from the Sierra, to be able to make those conversations go more easily, so that there is a possibility to offset some of the strain on the Delta supplies and potentially acquire water from willing sellers that are closer to the Southern California water markets.

I note that in Mr. Calvert's district just today there has been a wonderful announcement on the Chino Basin reaching an agreement, a settlement there on the water management for that very degraded, if you will, very challenged groundwater basin, where we now have an agreement on how that is going to be protected and cleaned for the future. And we see those groundwater basins in Southern California as a critical element of the future water supply. They have not been able to be used in many instances for provision of drinking water because of past problems, but we view funding from the State going into those areas, working with the local water

1040 districts, as being a key element of solving this whole 1041 puzzle.

It is a complex picture, and again I want to say that we are guilty of having gone off behind closed doors, if you will, to try to put this package together. But, as was indicated earlier, we had so many different projects and so many different proposals and so many different funding ideas that had come through the CALFED stakeholder process, and no agreement on a package, on a total package, that we just had to go off and say, 'Here is a proposal. Here is a Framework.' Now, you know, people can be happy or unhappy with pieces, but here is a total picture that we think has something in it for everybody.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. But you understand the impression that you have given by going behind those closed doors has created on both sides?

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes, we do, but I would have to say that we have been very gratified within California by the extent of the bipartisan support that we have received for the Framework.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. And we want to keep that. That is why
I am asking, to be sure that we are able to have everything
out front and above board--

Ms. NICHOLS. I appreciate your comments.

1064 Mrs. NAPOLITANO. --so that we are working on that

1065	premise. And in looking at your map, while this is of course
1066	a great CALFED program, I see Southern California is one of
1067	the lower, and out of what, five different areas, six
1068	different areas that you are targeting, we are one of those.
1069	And sometimes we end up getting, I hate to say this, the
1070	shaft.
1071	Ms. NICHOLS. Well, we get the money, though, I think,
1072	and we should perhaps
1073	Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Well, you need to ask us and keep us
1074	informed so that we are able to support that request for the
1075	funding. You get our frustration up here, too?
1076	Mr. HAYES. Yes.
1077	Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Okay. Thank you.
1078	Thank you, Mr. Chair.
1079	Mr. DOOLITTLE. Thank you. Mr. Pombo is recognized.
1080	Mr. POMBO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1081	Mr. Hayes, just before I get to my questions, I wanted to
1082	give you an opportunity to correct the impression that you
1083	gave the committee. You said that the State legislators were
1084	no more informed than we were as to what was going on in
1085	those meetings.
1086	And just to be fair, I have a letter that was sent out by
1087	one of my local water agencies where Assemblyman Machado
1088	succeeded in obtaining some last-minute improvements to the
1089	proposal. If that is an accurate statement that Assemblyman

recovery, right now. Now, are they going to be protected from any further requirements?

Mr. HAYES. We are developing a multiple species conservation plan that will be able to be entered into by a large number of water users, specifically to provide the kind of assurance that you are looking for. That--

Mr. POMBO. Will that be part of this agreement?

Mr. HAYES. Yes, ultimately that is part. It is a parallel process. We are proceeding, as you know--

Mr. POMBO. I haven't seen that, and I thought I had read this agreement, and I don't see anything about that.

Mr. HAYES. No, the focus of this agreement and the focus of CALFED, as the committee knows, for the last 5 years has been the conflicts, the direct conflicts that have happened right at the Delta, and those have been the toughest issues.

Mr. POMBO. We are talking about the Delta.

Mr. HAYES. Yes.

Ms. NICHOLS. Excuse me. I am sorry to interject, but I think there may have been a point of confusion here. The multispecies conservation plan that deals with the Delta and deals with all of the Endangered Species Act issues for the Delta region is being developed right now, and is intended to be completed at about the same time as the ROD, which means at the end of August. We are talking about Labor Day.

Once that is completed, although it is under a different

1315	section of statute, then what we are doing with the
1316	Environmental Water Account and those assurances, that will
1317	provide exactly the same type of assurances, the ''no
1318	surprises''
1319	Mr. POMBO. And they won't be required to give up any
1320	more water than what they currently are?
1321	Ms. NICHOLS. There are no future listings, and therefore
1322	no regulatory requirements on their water. That is what the
1323	issue
1324	Mr. POMBO. You can't promise me that, and that is a
1325	false statement, Mr. Chairman.
1326	Ms. NICHOLS. Sir, with respect to the regulations that
1327	we are talking about
1328	Mr. POMBO. Mr. Chairman, I know my time has expired. I
1329	hope that we have an opportunity for another round of
1330	questions, because this, I can't believe that you will come
L331	in here and testify before this committee something that
L332	every one of you knows that you can't back up. Unless you
L333	are willing to amend the Endangered Species Act to protect
L334	all of these property owners and all of these water users,
L335	you know as well as I do that you cannot back up that
L336	statement, because there is nothing in current law that would
L337	allow you to enter into an agreement that completely
L338	dismisses the future needs under the Endangered Species Act.
1229	Mr HAYES Let me if I can we have over 200 such plans

authorization. How willing are you to work with us to be 1665 1666 able to put that type of assurance in this reauthorization? 1667 We are happy to work closely with you. 1668 Mr. RADANOVICH. Okay. Good. 1669 Mr. HAYES. We are happy to work closely with you. 1670 Mr. RADANOVICH: All I am looking for is legislative 1671 assurance, because administrative assistance has been poor and not followed up with in the past. 1672 1673 Right. The only caveat, I should say, Mr. HAYES. 1674 Congressman, is that obviously we are concerned about sufficiency language that overrides the normal administration 1675 of the Endangered Species Act. We think the Endangered 16.76 Species Act now, with the regulatory structure that this 1677 administration has put in place, and which is spinning out 1678 1679 ''no surprises'' policies, agreements, around the country, provides a solid legal regulatory framework upon which this 1680 1681 Framework can be based. 1682 Mr. RADANOVICH. Then why don't you work with me to put it legislatively into this reauthorization, so that everybody 1683 1684 else in this country can have the same confidence that the 1685 administration has in this? Because they don't, I tell you. 1686 Right. Mr. HAYES. 1687 Mr. RADANOVICH. Who is responsible for this?

1688

1689

Ms. NICHOLS. The maps were generated by--

Mr. RADANOVICH. The maps.

1690	Ms. NICHOLS. Yes, they were generated by the staff of
1691	CALFED.
1692	Mr. RADANOVICH. Under the San Joaquin River and south
1693	San Joaquin Valley key water management actions, number 8 is
1694	''Fund locally controlled groundwater banking.'' What
1695	specifically is number 8? Is that site-specific?
1696	Ms. NICHOLS. No, it is not. It is just an overall pot
1697	of money that we are proposing to make available for that
1698	purpose.
1699	Mr. RADANOVICH. I is conspicuously close to a project
1700	that I will die to prevent getting in my 19th Congressional
1701	District, so I would suggest you move that ''8'' anywhere but
1702	in my district. Thank you.
1703	Ms. NICHOLS. Thank you. It was not intended to display
1704	any particular location, but we will make sure that that
1705	indication
1706	Mr. DOOLITTLE. Is there objection to Mr. Herger and Mr.
1707	Ose sitting with the committee and propounding questions?
1708	Seeing none, Mr. Herger is recognized.
1709	Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for
1710	allowing me to sit with you this committee, on this issue
1711	that is incredibly important to the constituents of my
1712	Northern California district, and I thank you. It is
1713	particularly a pleasure to see two of the eight members of
1714	this panel are constituents of mine. Supervisor Bryan, it is
l l	

1890	Mr. OSE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1891	If I may be blunt, how does the State propose to, or for
1892	that matter the Department propose to set aside existing
1893	California Supreme Court adjudicated decisions regarding
1894	local control of groundwater?
1895	Ms. NICHOLS. Mr. Ose, I will respond to that question on
1896	behalf of the State of California. First of all, if I may,
1897	my remarks will be a little broader because I would like to
1898	respond also a bit to Mr. Herger's point.
1899	Mr. OSE. Well, you are going to have to go back to Mr.
1900	Herger's time, then.
1901	Ms. NICHOLS. All right. I won't take up your time with
1902	the answer, then.
1903	The response on that is, this covers the whole of the
1904	groundwater management piece. You have got one piece of the
19.05	52-page document which is a Framework covering a Record of
1906	Decision which is going to be many thousands of pages of
1907	detailed discussion. The only discussion of groundwater in
1908	that document is in Appendix H, where it discusses
1909	groundwater legislation and says that it will be essential to
1910	have long-term, effective management of the groundwater in
1911	order to succeed in a number of the different programs.
1912	Frankly
1913	Mr. OSE. Secretary Nichols?
1914	Ms. NICHOLS. Yes?

1915 Mr. OSE. That implies to me a change in current law.

Ms. NICHOLS. We have said--

Mr. OSE. What I am trying to get to is an understanding of your strategy for accomplishing it.

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes, and I was going to just get to that. We believe that the document does not reflect our approach to this issue, because frankly the approach has not been developed, and I want to be clear about that. We do not have proposed legislation. We have an intent to work with the counties.

And I am deeply sorry that they have interpreted this document as meaning a lack of intent to do that, because although this was put out at the end of some longer discussions that had taken place on watershed management and other issues, which had included a number of supervisors from rural counties, plainly they had not communicated with all oftheir colleagues about this issue. But I can assure you here that the Davis administration is not planning to put forward legislation to take over groundwater management or to take away any existing powers of local government.

I would also like to make it very clear that we are not trying to take a position as between counties and water districts or water agencies about groundwater management. We have legislation that is in effect today, that allows for development of local groundwater management plans. The

Governor supports that legislation. We believe we should allow it to work, and we want it to succeed.

In the long run, if the State of California is going to be putting money into the development of groundwater storage facilities, we want to see guarantees that those facilities are going to be available to the State to use for purposes of storing water that would be used for ecosystem benefits.

That is a key issue for us, but that is the only State control issue that we have a position on at this point.

Mr. OSE. In effect, what I hear you saying, which is oftentimes the way it is in business, is that ''I'm willing to be your partner, but if you ask me for money or support, then I need to get something for that,'' as it relates to these groundwater management plans. In other words, if the State is asked to contribute to the creation or preservation of these groundwater management plans financially, then there is some sort of a trade-off in terms of working together to maximize the use of those.

And if I could, in effect, take that and turn it a little bit, I would suggest to you that with respect to the, if I am correct, \$8 or \$9 billion that is envisioned in this plan, if there are folks who are expecting the Congress to foot a bill or a portion of a bill that would implement this plan, I would encourage all parties to make sure that they account for the interests of people who actually serve in Congress.

2190	Ms. NICHOLS. Three to four years. We are looking at, I
2191	believe, between the end of 2003 and the beginning of 2004.
2192	Mr. DOOLITTLE. How many acre feet are we talking about
2193	from that?
2194	Ms. NICHOLS. It was to increase it up to 85 cfs. We
2195	have not been able to reach that level, although the pumps
2196	physically can do it, but we haven't
2197	Mr. DOOLITTLE. Okay, that is cfs. Does anybody have any
2198	idea of acre feet? Mr. Hayes gave mejust say that again,
2199	will you, please?
2200	Mr. HAYES. This is from Lester Snow, more knowledgeable
2201	than I: 200,000 to 500,000 acre feet.
2202	Mr. DOOLITTLE. Okay, so in 3 to 4 years we could be
2203	looking at that.
2204	And I interrupted you in your list, Mr. Hayes. Go ahead,
2205	please.
2206	Mr. HAYES. Well, let me mention one of the specific.
2207	The San Luis bypass is a proposal that is going to be studied
2208	very intensely under the proposed framework. That bypass has
2209	the potential to, in essence, free up 200,000 acre feet of
2210	additional water. The bypass would essentially be a physical
2211	structure that would enable Silicon Valley, late in the
2212	summer, to take water directly off of the aqueducts that are
2213	coming south from the pumping plants, rather than rely on the
2214	poor water quality that is left in the aqueduct in San Luis

2436

2437

2438

2439

2415 Mr. POMBO. I do know that there is talk of land 2416 retirement or negotiations ongoing for a number of years 2417 south of the Delta, for a different problem. But north of the Delta, and I do notice that you have what you refer to as 2418 2419 'habitat restoration' throughout this particular document --2420 Ms. NICHOLS. Yes, Mr. Pombo. If I could just add, I 2421 think there is a big shift in this document from some of the 2422 previous emphasis, and from our perspective this is one of the things that we worked hard on, was to make sure that the 2423 2424 primary focus in terms of habitat is on land that the 2425 government already owns, because we are very well aware of 2426 the fact that one of the issues in many areas, in many 2427 counties, is that the government is not regarded as doing a good job of stewardship on its own land. And we recognize 2428 that we have the ability in a more cost-effective and less 2429 disruptive way, frankly, to increase habitat on land that we 2430 2431 are currently responsible for, before we go out and try to 2432 work on private land projects. 2433 As Mr. Hayes indicated, there has been an absolute 2434

As Mr. Hayes indicated, there has been an absolute agreement on both sides that they are only talking to willing sellers, but I think it is important to recognize that also sale or purchase of land ought to be the last tool that we would look to; that we really are increasingly being able to undertake projects where the landowner retains economic use of the land, and the government's role is to supplement that

to make it possible for that landowner to do some additional work that increases or protects habitat over and above what would be economically feasible then. And those are the types of projects that we are emphasizing in CALFED.

Mr. POMBO. I would like to ask you to provide for the record what types of land you are talking about buying. If we are--and I will take your figure--down to 200,000 from 400,000, that is going in the right direction, and just keep going, but it is going in the right direction. If we are down to that, just to kind of put that in context for you, the way that the original draft document was put together, the bulk of that land was in my district.

I have about 460,000 of irrigated farmland in San Joaquin County, and originally they were talking about retiring 400,000 acres. And it is great if you protect the private property owners, and you can talk about willing buyer, willing seller, and all that. That is fine, but the impact on my county of you retiring most of the farmland will be immense. It is still the number one industry in my district, by far, and the impact that has is immense.

I would like to ask you, in reviewing your document, you talk about improving fish passage through modification or removal of the following locally owned dams, and you list a number of dams, most of which I am familiar with. Has a decision been made as to which dams are going to be removed

and which ones are going to be modified? Because you have another sentence in there where you identify one or two other dams that you say will be modified in concert with the local officials, but you have these several dams up there in one section that says they are either going to be modified or removed. Have you made a decision about which ones are going to be removed? Ms. NICHOLS. No, we haven't.

Mr. POMBO. Have you talked about which ones are going to be removed?

Ms. NICHOLS. My understanding is that those were dams that were nominated as a result of local processes, and that is why they were put on the list, but the State has not reviewed them yet. We don't have funding identified or projects identified as of yet.

Mr. POMBO. Maybe you can reassure me. Can you tell me that these dams are not going to be removed?

Ms. NICHOLS. Well, I can't assure you that they will never be removed, but my understanding is that they have to go through an extensive process of review, including public review and environmental impact documentation as well as cost effectiveness studies, before there could be any removal of any dams.

Mr. POMBO. So what you are telling me, we just don't know yet whether these are going to be removed?

2494

2495

2496

2497

2498

2499

2500

2501

2502

2503

2504

2505

2506

2507

2508

2509

2510

2511

2512

2513

2514

2490 Ms. NICHOLS. That's correct, but I think it is fair to 2491 say that these are being looked at, so I can't say that we are never going--you know, that we are taking them off the 2492 list at this point. They are being studied because they have been nominated by some local group as candidates.

Mr. POMBO. Okay. My time has expired. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I think we will take a 5-plus minute recess, just to have a little break, and then we will come back. We have had an extraordinarily long period without a vote, which we had expected sooner. So the committee will recess for 5 or so minutes.

[Recess.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE. All right. Let's reconvene, and I believe the time belongs to Mr. Herger. We don't have everybody here yet. We will get them here.

Ms. NICHOLS. I think Mr. Hayes took advantage of your suggestion that he take a break, so he is not here, but if you have any questions for me, I could fill in.

Mr. HERGER. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and just to again follow up with a serious challenge we all have to meet in our State, I would like to just read a quote from the California Department of Water Resources, from the California Water Plan Update Bulletin 160-98, the executive summary. And from page ES5-3, it goes into the challenge we have as

owners as well as our counties, and somehow making it larger, frightens me very much, and I believe is not unwarranted paranoia. I think it is warranted, and something that we have to, cannot allow to take place.

I know my time is up here. Chairman Doolittle, are we going around again. There is one other big issue I would like to pick up on.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Yes, we will go around again:

Mr. HERGER. Well, with that, I will conclude. Thank you very much.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Would someone like to respond to the concerns raised by Mr. Jackson?

Ms. NICHOLS. I will make a couple of points here. First of all, you know, the comments that Mr. Jackson began with about the status of various projects relating to surface storage are very well taken. We have a history over recent years in California of not having been able to build any new storage projects. There is simply no doubt about that.

I think that is precisely why we need and needed CALFED, why the Governor believed that we needed a water bond, and why he worked so hard to get the two-thirds support in the legislature, which did include bipartisan votes, and which specifically said surface storage was going to be one of the areas where we were going to be spending money, was to build new surface storage.

Those were terms that some people, particularly some in the environmental community, believed should never have been spoken and thought would never happen under CALFED. And here we are, only months later, with money in the budget and with a commitment on the part of the State and Federal agencies to pursue new surface storage projects.

Now, does that mean they have been built? No, they haven't. They haven't passed through all the hoops that they have to go through, but I think there is a big difference between a project which is discussed perhaps in the water developer community and then shot down when it gets to the regulatory agencies, versus projects where you have a consensus on the part of the policy leadership, including the regulatory agencies, that these are projects that they believe are likely to pass muster and want to see money spent pursuing.

So, again, no guarantees, but we are on a path here which definitely includes a commitment to new surface storage, which is--

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Well, let me ask you for a minute on that point--

Ms. NICHOLS. Yes, please.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. --when we saw those terms and heard them used, we believed we were talking about more water for our areas, more yield, because that traditionally has been I

think the understanding of storage, although technically that is not necessarily so.

But now we have heard from Mr. Jackson, and I have heard it from others, the Shasta raise, for example, is really not about new yield particularly. And to the extent there is some increase in yield, it is really intended for environmental purposes. So am I missing something there? That doesn't seem to be providing the type of storage that we had in mind.

Ms. NICHOLS. Well, let me try to clarify that issue a little bit. There is no question that CALFED, the document as a whole, takes a different perspective on how we are going to fix California's water problems than has been taken in some of the documents, some of the proposals that you have probably seen over the years in the past, and that frankly have all failed.

One of the key issues here is, we are facing a situation where, because of the Endangered Species Act, because of real world degradation of water quality as well as the environmental quality within the Delta region itself, because of problems with our existing plumbing system, if you will, as well, simply lack of some conveyance facilities and some storage in places where the water is needed, the reality is that our existing water system is not working as well as it was designed to work, and it can't work that way until it is

2715 fixed.

Now, I think the basic, maybe it is a simplistic way of looking at this, is if you are trying to approach investments, new investments in the water system, from a cost effectiveness point of view and to put your money first at the places where you are going to get the most bang for your buck, the finding that has come out of all these years of work on CALFED is that we have got to fix the existing system that we have got first before we go out and start talking about brand new water supply projects. And the basic reason behind that is because of our history, that in the past the projects that we built, the on-stream water storage projects, caused huge environmental projects and for years now we have been paying heavily in the form of water as well as other costs for those mistakes, if you will, of the past.

So our first effort here in CALFED is to try to spend our money on things that will get the water to the people and to the fish, for that matter, when they need it, first, before we go out and look for the things that are going to be much more difficult and much more costly to do.

And we believe, based on the plan that we have put forward here, that for the next 4 to 7 years, really 7 years, that California can have the water that it needs at a level of reliability that is better than we enjoy today, with better water quality than we have today, and with an

ecosystem that is on its way to improvement as opposed to continuing to decline. That is the goal. That is what we are trying to get to.

We know it is complicated, and we know that there are pitfalls along the way, one of which is obviously great concern on the part of people who are overlying landowners about any new groundwater storage facilities coming into their basin. And that is one of the reasons why we have had to be, you know, very careful, and we obviously weren't careful enough about making it clear that these would be locally initiated, locally operated projects.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Well, it sounds to me like you are conceding Mr. Jackson's point, then, that there is essentially no effective or little effective yield on these so-called water storage projects that are being advanced to make the members of this committee feel better about this Framework.

Ms. NICHOLS. Well, actually we do have--I have seen some numbers, and I am also not going to pretend to be the expert on the numbers. But earlier today I had a briefing from Mr. Snow of the Bureau of Reclamation which indicated that, depending on which year you are talking about, wet year, dry year, etcetera, with the water storage projects, just the surface water projects that we are talking about here, we were looking at somewhere between 200,000 and 800,000 acre

2765 | feet of 'new' water or yield.

But what I am trying to say to the committee is, I want you to accept the fact that we are thinking about these issues in a somewhat different way than what we would call the old style or traditional yield assumptions, because we don't believe that that is the way to look at how we are actually going to serve the people that we have today with the water that they need.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Well, I hear you saying that and, you know, you have put us in the position of being old style traditionalists, I guess. But then we are conservative Republicans, so I will wear the label. We like classic yield, and this other stuff I am hearing is very fuzzy, and when you really get down to it, I don't see anything there.

And I want to be hopeful, I want to be positive, I want to be helpful, but we have seen for 20 years in our State we have effectively added no new yield to the system. It is like airplanes aren't designed to run at 100 percent of their engine's capabilities. They are designed, I think, to run at three-quarters of it, so that when they get into trouble, they have got what they call response capacity.

And what I see happening here in California is, we have lost our response capacity. We can't design a system that is expected to run at 100 percent maximum efficiency because we are going to have dry years. What if we have just entered

the first year of a 7-year drought, or are about to do so? what is going to be the plan then?

Ms. NICHOLS. Well, if I could just, first of all, just to take your analogy one step forward, and then I will answer your question, and I will also give Mr. Hayes a crack at the microphone here. I am sorry.

I would say that we had a system that perhaps was designed to operate at three-quarters efficiency, that has been operating at something like half efficiency, and we are trying to get it up to where it was designed to operate, by virtue of a number of fixes that we think are reasonable and that will lead to improvements for everybody, including the environment.

As far as the drought year situation, we are concerned about it, too. We are very concerned about it. We know that the first 4 years of this program, until we get any new storage and conveyance on line, we are going to be very much holding our breath year-to-year to see whether we get the rainfall that we need.

But the commitment that we have made, and we made it in public and in the document, is that the Governor is going to activate the drought water bank program that he put--that Governor Wilson put into effect during the last drought. We are going to learn some of the lessons of problems that they had with that bank. We are putting together, by the end of

July, a commission of appointees from around the State, people with expertise in water management, that are going to help us design it. But by the end of the year, we expect to have that drought water plan in effect and ready to go, because indeed it is a great concern to us as well.

If I may, I think Mr. Hayes wanted to address your earlier question.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Sure. Yes, Mr. Hayes?

Mr. HAYES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What we found in the CALFED process is the primary problem facing many water users in California today, is not a net access to water but it is a timing issue, in terms of the water being of high enough quality and available at the right time of year. And the issue is, there simply is very little flexibility in the system right now, and we believe that—and this is a huge breakthrough from a consensus basis, across water users and environmental groups, there is a recognition that very significant new infrastructure is needed.

I just want to comment on Mr. Jackson's point. It is very easy to take pot shots at Los Vaqueros or at the in-Delta storage or any number of these new, proposed new structures, raising of Lake Shasta. The bottom line is that the Governor is on record and this administration is on record as wanting to go forward with these very significant projects and agreeing to an aggressive timetable that will

2990 benefits."

2994

2995

2996

2997

2998

2999

3000

3001

3002

3003

3004

3005

3006

3007

3008

3009

3010

3011

It is a prominent public official in the United States.

2992 Any guesses who it might be?

2993 Mr. Herger would agree with that, but it wasn't he.

Mr. HERGER. Sounds like something you could say, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I also agree with it, but the person who spoke it was none other than William Jefferson Clinton. So now that you know what he said, let me ask you, Mr. Hayes, and you, Ms. Nichols, tell me how you feel about dams.

Mr. HAYES. Well, obviously this Framework agreement, which is supported by the administration, the Federal administration, and by the Governor, feels that there is a role for surface storage, and there is no question about that. And as you know, Congressman Doolittle, on issues like the Animas-La Plata project in southwestern Colorado, we recognize that there is a time and a place for a storage project, and that those projects have played an invaluable role in the West in many circumstances.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. How about on-stream storage? Let's get really bold here.

Mr. HAYES. I will let you go with that.

3012 Ms. NICHOLS. On that one he turns it over to the State 3013 of California.

3014 Well, Mr. Chairman, I am a card-carrying resident of the

City of Los Angeles and a former board member of the Los
Angeles Department of Water and Power. Although I was one of
those people who was trying to solve the problems of Mono
Lake and Inyo County, nevertheless I recognize our dependence
on water supply in a place that doesn't have much of its own.

But I have lived in California now for all my adult life, and I have not seen any situation where a major new water project that had substantial environmental opposition was able to succeed, period. The laws of this country give rights to groups who use them effectively in order to protect the interests that they feel have been violated by dams.

And when I got to my friends in the Bay area and talk about even the modest surface storage expansions that we are dealing with today, and they are dams but they are surface storage, you know, we are greeted with something akin to the greeting that you would get if you came, you know, carrying the tuberculous--

Mr._DOOLITTLE. Even though they only have drinking water because of dams, in fact, one big one in the Yosemite National Park.

Ms. NICHOLS. That is correct. But we could all pledge allegiance to dams, and at the same time we wouldn't be able to deliver on it. So, as a practical matter, the Governor has worked with the various constituency groups. It is not an issue that is foreign to him. He has been in public life

in California, as you know, a long time. And his conclusion was that what we had in this Framework was the best deal that we could get at this point in time, and perhaps the only consensus that we could have that we could move forward on.

And that is where we are, and that is why we are here asking for your support to move forward under this approach. As Mr. Hayes said, this is not the last word on the topic. Clearly things can be added and changed as we go along, but this is where we are.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Well, I am way over my time. I am going to turn it over to the next person, but I am just going to observe this: You represent the President of the United States, the Governor of California, and we represent the Congress. If we all got together, we would change some of these laws and we would make it easier to build dams. How about that?

Mr. Pombo is recognized.

Mr. POMBO. Was that a question to me? Now you have got me going on dams again. But they do have a list of dams they want to tear down. That should make your friends in San Francisco happy.

Ms. NICHOLS. Mr. Pombo, if I could, by the way, I asked the question during the break about the particular dam that you were asking about, and it is being studied only for modification, not for removal. Specifically, they were

looking at the possibility of replacing it with a dam that included a fish passage in it. That was what the project study was based on, not on removal.

Mr. POMBO. We got into a discussion on land retirements, and there is something that Mr. Herger brought up that made me start thinking about how we are going to do all of this. You have the assumption in this document that land retirement equals more water, and that if you retire land from farming, you are going to be able to take water from that and use that.

The problem that comes up out of this, if you take someone who is currently receiving 45 percent of their water allocation, and they go bankrupt and become a willing seller, and you then take that land and retire it and turn it into a wetland or whatever you want to do with it, in current law I know down in the valley that I believe the figure is, like with grasslands, they get 75 percent of their water and can't be cut back below that. By statute, they can't be cut back below that.

If you take somebody who is getting 45 percent of their water, and they become a willing seller, and you turn it into habitat and then they get 75 percent of their water, you are using more water. You are not saving any water by doing that.

You also have the problem that when, with most farmers in

problem with one of the basins, it is twofold. 3890 Number one, if there are people directly drinking water from those 3891 sources, then they will need to be addressed before they get 3892 3893 to the tap. In the case of the framework agreement, the 3894 contemplation of the use of groundwater storage is for 3895 sources that will eventually end up in systems and be blended with other sources, which is the way that drinking water is 3896 provided, and that complex mix of how you blend your sources 3897 3898 to make sure that you meet public health goals.

So those are all implementation issues that would have to be dealt with down the line, but it would not be any different from any other source of water.

3899

3900

3901

3902

3903

3904

3905

3906

3907

3908

3909

3910

3911

3912

3913

3914

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Well, I am not sure that that is reassuring, because 5 parts per billion may well require that even if it is blended, that it will have to be treated. What about that, Ms. Nichols, Mr. Hayes?

Ms. NICHOLS. I am not familiar with the requirements that it would take to meet the standard, but certainly we understand that most districts throughout the State are facing increasing costs for treatment of the water in order to meet health standards, and that is a serious concern.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. So it is just whatever it takes, we will just spend the money?

Ms. NICHOLS. Well, I think there is a couple of things. First of all, as Ms. Marcus indicated in response to an

earlier question, we think that treatment technology is an area that we ought to be investing in for a number of different reasons, because you can't just rely on blending with fresh water or taking increasing supplies of that water to meet the needs of the urban population. So increasingly we are looking at reuse of water, at recycling of water, and some of those technologies that used to be considered too expensive in the past, like desalination, are becoming more feasible and more economically reasonable, and that is where we are going to be going.

Do we accept anybody's word for what the standards ought to be? No. I don't speak for the drinking water side of the house. That is under the Department of Health Services. But I know they take a very active role in looking at these proposals, and they give their own professional judgment about what they think is reasonable in terms of water quality standards.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Ms. Marcus, to summarize your answer, I guess it is ''no'' to the question, have you reconciled the effect of the new standard and the ability to carry out the proposals of the Framework.

Ms. MARCUS. I don't believe that any standard, wherever it ends up being set through the process, is going to inhibit the use of groundwater. It may require, as it would without us using the basin for this additional water, some sort of